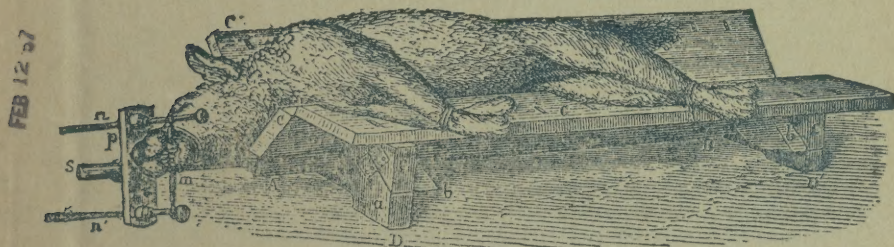


# Vivisection (Anti-)

National Institute of Health

SUBMITTED BY THE ILLINOIS ANTI-VIVISECTION SOCIETY, AURORA, ILL.

A Living Dog Bound Down for Experimentation.



From *La Physiologie Experimentale*.—CLAUDE BERNARD.

“INHUMAN DEVILS.”

## Canon Wilberforce on Vivisection.

Curare—a drug which paralyses the motor nerves while sensibility acutely remains.

“You may take it for granted that experiments, when not otherwise described, are performed on curarized dogs, and are accompanied by the most atrocious suffering which the imagination of man can conceive.”—CLAUDE BERNARD, “The Prince of Vivisectors.”

The following correspondence, arising out of the annual meeting and proceedings of the Victoria Street Society, London, was reported in the Zophist, at the time:

40, Wimpole Street, W., June 23, 1892.

Sir—In the Times of to-day appears

an account of the annual meeting of the Society for the Protection of Animals from Vivisection. It is there stated that in moving the adoption of the report you characterized vivisectors as "human devils." If this be a correct version of the words you employed you have placed yourself under an obligation either to substantiate or to withdraw and apologise for this expression.

By vivisectors can only be meant the class of physiological investigators engaged in experimentation upon animals. These investigators are convinced of the necessity of experimentation, not only for the advancement of medical science but for elucidation of the phenomena of Nature upon which human progress depends. In this conviction physiologists are supported by the highest intellects of the world, including, with scarcely an exception, the great mass of scientific experts who are alone fully qualified to form a correct judgment in such a matter.

The cultivation of science, as it is pursued by the physiological investigator, demands the utmost devotion and willingness to endure self-sacrifice. The one aim must be to elicit truth for truth's sake; such labor is very seldom in any worldly sense remunerative, and rarely gains either applause or popularity. Those who have the privilege of the friendship of practical physiologists, and are best able to estimate their individual worth, must feel deep indignation to find men among the select few in modern society that lead, in every sense of the word, noble lives, stigmatised in the terms you are stated to have employed. Those terms are uncharitable, unjust and libellous. Their spirit is entirely opposed to the teaching of Christianity and of that Church in which you hold so distin-

guished a position.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

HENRY SEWILL.

To the Rev. Canon Wilberforce.

Deanery, Southampton, June 27th, 1892.

Sir: The quotation from *The Times* to which you refer, consisting of two words only, is obviously a most unfair report of an entire speech. I did not say, in that indiscriminate manner, that ALL persons who practiced vivisection were "inhuman devils." I am aware that many apparently succeed in escaping moral contamination from the atrocious deeds they do in the name of science, and I am prepared to take your word for it that persons capable of inflicting excruciating tortures upon helpless animals live in other respects "noble lives." I did say, and I *emphatically reiterate* it, that persons who were capable of doing certain deeds, *which I enumerated*, such, for example, as leaving a dog crucified to a torture-trough, kept alive by artificial respiration, in agony unspeakable, throughout the long hours of the night, and sometimes from a Saturday to a Monday, while they themselves retire to the rest and comfort of their own homes, hoping to find their subject alive for further experimentation upon their return to the laboratory, were acting as "inhuman devils." I do not stand alone in the opinion. The Rev. Dr. Haughton (Question 1888, Royal Commission, 1876) said: I would shrink with horror from accustoming large classes of young men to the sight of animals under vivisection. . . . Science would gain nothing and the world would have let loose upon it a set of *young devils*."

You say that the spirit of my statement is "entirely opposed to the teaching of Christianity, &c." I reply that the so-called "cultivation of science,"



as it is practiced by the physiological investigators, "is entirely opposed to the teaching of Christianity," is based upon the rankest materialism, and appeals to the lowest instincts of man; and as to "the Church in which I hold a position, &c.," I thank God that some of its most eminent representatives have organized within it a league for the "total abolition of the practice of vivisection." And the Bishop of Manchester, himself no tyro in science, preaching on behalf of this league, exposes himself to your "deep indignation," for he, too, stigmatises vivisectors as men "who use God's dumb creatures as the subject of tortures which could only be called *diabolical*, and who gain their knowledge by the degradation of their moral character," and with these sentiments I cordially agree.

Our contention is that the public has been blinded by scientific dust thrown into its eyes, and that multitudes are wholly unaware of the unspeakable and fiendish cruelties that are perpetrated in the name of science.

The public is taught to believe that vivisections are rare, that animals subjected to them are under anaesthetics, and that the discoveries made by the process are of infinite value. The public has not realized that three thousand doctors signed a memorial declaring that an important series of experiments could not be carried through while animals are under anaesthetics, that the arch-vivisector, Schiff, has been honest enough to say, "It is nothing but hypocrisy to wish to impose on oneself and others the belief that the curarised animal does not feel pain."

Let us glance at some of the so-called "experiments," and judge whether men endowed with ordinary sensibilities and imaginations could perform them without temporarily transforming

themselves into "inhuman devils". . . . They include baking, freezing, burning, pouring boiling oil on living animals, saturating them with inflammable oil and setting them on fire, starving to death, skinning alive, cutting off the breasts while giving milk, gouging out the eyes, larding the feet with nails, forcing broken glass into ears, intestines and muscles, making incisions in the skull and twisting about a bent needle in the brain, &c. &c. (*vide The Nine Circles*, Swan Sonnenschein & Co., Paternoster Square, in which chapter and verse are given for every experiment described and a careful perusal of which will provide *abundant* justification for the expression of which you complain).

One of these "practical physiologists," whom you estimate so highly, desired recently to ascertain whether it was possible to pour molten lead into a man's ear when drunk without causing him to shriek. For this purpose he procured several dogs, and the report says, "he administered an anaesthetic composed of a solution of chloral and morphine to reduce the dog to the supposed condition of a drunken man. In spite of this precaution it appears that when the molten metal penetrated the ear of one of the animals, accompanied by a frizzling sound, the wretched beast struggled violently, and its howls were so dreadful that even the *garçons du laboratoire*, accustomed as they are to painful spectacles, were strongly affected."

The second dog, though similarly anaesthetised, was so horribly tortured that it actually burst the thongs that bound it to the torture-trough.

Again could any one but an "inhuman devil," perform the following:

"At the late Medical Congress, held in Berlin, a *Chicago Professor* performed, before the assembled doctors, some ex-

periments upon a dog. A French journal, in describing it, says that the Professor roared out, 'Hand me over that dog.' The unfortunate animal was brought into the room carefully muzzle, and with its legs tied down. The Professor then proceeded to pump the poor beast full of sulphuretted hydrogen gas. 'Now, gentlemen,' he shouted, 'The gas will issue from his mouth in a stream, and I will set fire to it.' A lighted match was set to the dog's mouth with no result; a second, a whole box full, and nothing came out of it but burning the hair on the dog's jaws."

"Then came the second part of the experiment. 'Now, gentlemen,' said the Professor, 'you will see the effect when the gas has been pumped into the bowels when they have been wounded.' *He then produced a loaded revolver and fired a bullet into the wretched animal's abdomen.* The dog yelled piteously, and the bleeding creature was subjected to a repetition of the gas injection. The rest of the story was too horrible to tell even in the pages of an English Medical Journal."—Philadelphia Ledger, December 16th 1890.

The list of Dr. Brown-Séquard's and M. Chauveau's experiments on the spinal marrow is too terrible to describe *in extenso*. The following will serve as a sample:

"To ascertain the excitability of the spinal marrow and the convulsions and pain produced by that excitability. The studies were made chiefly on horses and asses who, he says, 'lend themselves marvelously thereto by the large volume of spinal marrow.' M. Chauveau accordingly "consecrated 80 subjects to his purpose." "The animal," he says, "is fixed on a table. An incision is made in its back of from 30 to 35 centimetres: the vertebrae are opened with the help of a chisel, mallet, and

placers, and the spinal marrow is exposed."

Several experiments similar to the foregoing are described. In some the spinal marrow was burnt through with red hot wire. The electrical stimulation was increased. The spinal marrow tetanised (*i. e.* convulsed) during three minutes. The vagus several times stimulated. *The operations on the rabbit extended over eleven days.* The wound in the back had suppurated, and the stimulation of the exposed nerves was added to by electrodes being fastened to each hind leg causing tetanus (*i. e.* convulsions) of the back extremities.—*Pflüger's Archives*, 1888, pp. 303 *et seq.*

Again, "fifty-one dogs had portions of the brain hemisphere washed out of the head, which had been pierced in several places. This was repeated four times: the mutilated creatures and their behaviour having been studied for months. Most of the animals died at last of inflammation of the brain." (p. 415). "Interesting experiment" on delicately formed little bitch. Left side of brain extracted: wire pincers on the hind feet. Doleful whining: the little animal began again to howl piteously: soon afterward foamed at the mouth (p. 417). The same dog last operated upon on the 15th of October; since then blind: died on November 10. "The dissected brain resembles a lately-hoed potato field" (p. 418.) Little bitch last operated upon on the 26th, May, and made nearly blind: died on the 27th July."

Do you imagine that I should consider myself under an obligation to apologize for stigmatizing the dastardly perpetrator of the following abomination, an "inhuman devil?"

Prof. Goltz says that it was "marvellous and astonishing" to find that a dog that had served for some seven experiments, and whose hind quarters were



completely paralyzed, and whose spinal marrow had been destroyed, the animal suffering besides from fatal peritonitis, was still capable of maternal feelings for its young. "She unceasingly licked the living and the dead puppy, and treated the living puppy with the same tenderness as an uninjured dog might do."—*Pflüger's Archives*. Vol. IX, p. 564.)

I contend that the language does not exist in which it would be possible to be "uncharitable, unjust, and libellous," in speaking of such "a labor to elicit truth for truth's sake."

For Paul Bert's reports of his disgusting experiments of amputating the breasts of a goat and other animals, see *Comp'tes de la Société de Biologie* (Paris, 1883, p. 193).

"I wrote," he says, "to communicate to the Society the results that I have obtained by the ablation of mammæ in animals. Dogs and rabbits with their six or eight mammæ are unable to survive these "experiments."

I certainly do not envy you "the privilege of the friendship of practical physiologists," such as the c.

Perhaps you will say that these experiments were performed by foreigners, and not by the "select few in modern society that lead, in every sense of the word, noble lives." Then let me refer you to the report of the Royal Humane Society, 1865, pp. 31—66, for an English experiment, which is only one out of thousands.

"Experiment 19. A terrier was deprived of air by plunging its head into liquid plaster-of-Paris; respiratory efforts commenced at one minute thirty-five seconds, and ceased at four minutes, the heart beating till five minutes. On examining the lungs the white plaster was found throughout the bronchial tubes." *Seventy-six of these experiments were made.*—*Report of the Royal Humane Society*, 1865, pp. 31—66.

And the following: Dr. Angel Macey

reported a series of experiments, in which he irritated the brains and intestines of a number of "anæsthetised, curarised animals" by electricity, sliced away their brains, and made "windows" in their bowels.—*British Medical Journal*, August 4th, 1883.

Dr. Bradford, of University College, London, has mutilated the kidneys of dogs. Firstly, he removed a portion of one kidney, which operation must necessarily be of an exceedingly painful nature. At intervals, varying from a fortnight to six weeks, the entire other kidney was also removed, thus leaving the animal with only a portion of kidney. After the second operation the animal became emaciated and died at a period varying according to the remnant of kidney remaining. Sometimes the dogs lived a fortnight, sometimes six weeks.—*Proceedings of Physiological Society*, March 21, 1891.

The following quotation from Mr. R. T. Reed's speech in the house of Commons, April 4, 1883, refers to English Experiments: "I will take one instance from certain experiments performed by Professor Rutherford, and reported in the *British Medical Journal*. I refer to the series of experiments commenced December 14, 1878. These experiments were thirty-one in number; no doubt there were hundreds of dogs sacrificed upon other series of experiments, but I now am only referring to one set beginning as I say on the 14th of December, 1878. There were in this set thirty-one experiments, but no doubt many more than thirty-one dogs were sacrificed. All were performed on dogs, and the nature of them was this: The dogs were starved for many hours. They were then fastened down, the abdomen was cut open; the bile duct was dissected out and cut; a glass tube was tied into the bile duct and brought outside the

body. The duct leading to the gall-bladder was then closed by a clamp, and various drugs were placed into the intestine at its upper part. *The result of these experiments was simply nothing at all*—I mean it led to no increase of knowledge whatever, and no one can be astonished at that, because these wretched beasts were placed in such circumstances—their condition was so abnormal—that the ordinary and universally recognized effect of well-known drugs was not produced. *These experiments were performed without anaesthetics* The animals were experimented upon under the influence of a drug called curare."

And now, Sir, what "phenomena of Nature upon which human progress depends" have been elucidated by these brutal and degrading tortures? What victory over disease can your "scientific experts," who you say "are alone fully qualified to form a correct judgment in such a matter," point to as the result of vivisection? Can they cure cancer, consumption, scrofula, lupus? Is it not a fact that the boasted discoveries of one year are the *ludibrium* of the next? In spite of the unspeakably cruel experiments of Professor Ferrier, your "scientific experts" do not even yet know the true function of the cerebellum, and the experiments of one physiologist are often pronounced by another to be utterly useless. Harvey testified himself that the discovery of the circulation of the blood was due to anatomy, and not to vivisection. Some of the most skilful living operators have told me that their skill was attained by dissection of the cadaver and not by vivisection. Sir Thomas Watson told me himself that it was constantly necessary to unlearn at the bedside the lessons taught in the labora-

tory. Majendie's holocaust of victims resulted in disastrous failure when his conclusions were tested on the human body. What has humanity gained from the unparalleled cruelties of Koch, who is compelled to keep a special crematorium to dispose of the corpses of his victims; or from the so-called discoveries of Pasteur, who has apparently succeeded in producing a new form of disease, *rabies paralytica*? The report signed by Sir J. Paget, Sir J. Lister, Dr. Burdon Sanderson, and others, informs us that "under the intensive method deaths have occurred under conditions which have suggested that they were *due to the inoculations rather than to infection from rabid animals.*" At Milan three men died of rabies after treatment at the *Istituto Robico*, and the dog by which they were bitten was declared by Professor Pasteur himself *not to have been rabid*. Professor Peter says, "M. Pasteur does not cure rabies, he gives it." And in the *Times* (November 16, 1888) I read that "in the case of one man sent over to Paris from this country there is reason to believe that the hydrophobia from which he died was rather the result of his inoculation than of the original bite."

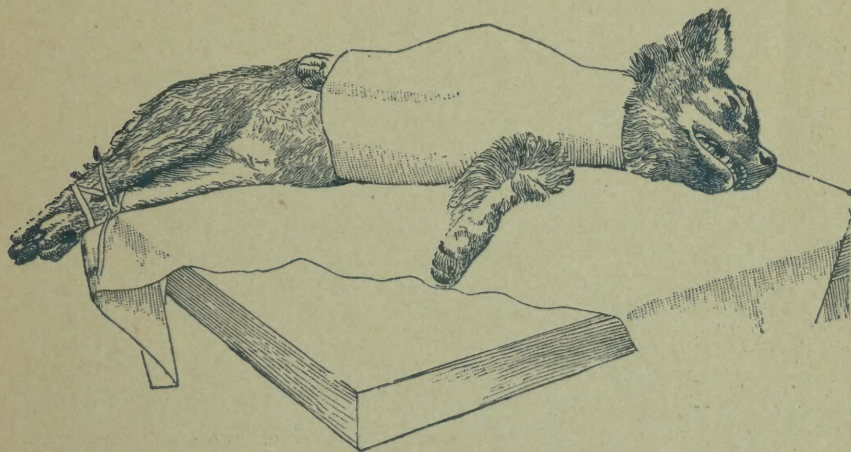
You say "the investigators are convinced of the necessity of such experimentation." I reply that an increasing number of intelligent Englishmen, undeterred by what has been well termed (I believe by the late Lord Shaftesbury) "the insolence of physiological science," are convinced of the iniquity, the uselessness, and the peril to the human race of such experimentation, and they are determined to do their utmost to render the practice, in this country, at least, wholly illegal.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

BASIL WILBERFORCE.  
(Canon of Westminster.)



Vivisection is practiced all over the United States in Colleges and Universities and in many schools of Children and Youth. It will be readily seen by the following record from the experimenters' published reports that anaesthetics are frequently not used—*Curare* not being an anaesthetic.



Dr. A. M. Phelps, of New York, twisted and bound the legs of dogs in unnatural positions; forced the leg of one dog over its back, binding it, and sealing it in plaster-of-paris; kept it thus 145 days. The above illustration is an exact copy of the drawing accompanying the article written by Dr. Phelps and published in "Laboratory Researches." They who know the pain of a limb even a short time in a cramped position can imagine the sufferings of this dog.

## AMERICAN VIVISECTIONS.

ABBREVIATED FROM "EXPERIMENTERS'" OWN PUBLISHED REPORTS

DR. C. F. HODGE of Clark University, Worcester, Mass., in his book, "A Microscopical Study of Changes," etc. (1892), gives the details of mutilation of a very large number of cats and frogs, in which curare was administered and sciatic nerve stimulated with electricity from thirty minutes to seven hours. At one time "five gray kittens six or eight months old were used," and were made to fast from eleven to thirty hours before his operations began, and "stimulation was continued for five hours in each case." P. 133.

**From "Nine Circles," Which Gives its Authority in Every Instance.**

P. 15. Drs. Bowditch and Warren of Harvard Medical School. Operations on cats. Sciatic nerve divided. Curare given. Concerning these operations on the spinal cord the Text Book of Human Physiology says, "Rabbits shriek at the slightest touch." This cry in an animal that under ordinary circumstances seldom emits a sound, is significant, and no further proof is necessary as to the suffering inflicted.

P. 18. William Halstead of New York tried "circular suture" experiments, opening the abdomen, drawing out a portion of the intestine which is

sewn in a loop and placed in the abdominal cavity. "Some German experiments were not considered successful on account of small size of dogs and inability to bear the suffering." (1890).

P. 24. Dr. Walter Mendelsohn of New York, placed curarized dogs in heated boxes "to ascertain the functions of the liver in fever."

P. 26. Dr. Leo Breisacher of Detroit, Mich., extirpated (cut out) the thyroid glands of thirty dogs and minutely describes their consequent sufferings.

P. 43. Harold C. Ernst of the Medical School of Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., repeats Pasteur's melancholy experiments with rabies on thirty-two rabbits with a description of their terrible sufferings.

P. 61. Dr. Pollitzer of New York, discourses on the "Action of Peptones" injected into dogs, which induces "marked manifestations of pain and distress."

P. 75. Dr. H. Sewall, University of Michigan, experiments on pigeons with rattlesnake venom. The birds die in "clonic convulsions."

P. 78. R. H. Chittenden of Yale University, "tested the effects of alcohol on dogs, confining them in cages. To one animal thus confined twenty-eight days 'alcohol was administered ten days.'" (1891).

P. 100. Dr. Councilman of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, excites inflammation in the eyes of frogs and cats by passing a thread through the cornea and applying croton oil, silver nitrate, caustic potassa and hot irons!

Prof. Austin Flint of New York in his Text Book of Physiology says; We have ourselves frequently exposed and irritated the roots of nerves in dogs in public demonstration."

Dr. B. A. Watson of Jersey City, in his book describes experiments upon 141 dogs that he "hobbled," raised to a height of 24 feet and dropped upon ridges of iron. The backs of some were broken. Some of the dogs lived only a few hours and others for days in terrible suffering. (Sept. 1890.) This he called "Traumatism."

This same Dr. Phelps attempted to graft the leg of a living dog upon that of the shortened leg of a boy, in the New York Charity Hospital (1892). The suffering of this dog, a small spaniel, were largely commented upon at the

time. Its fore leg was mutilated and fastened to the limb of the boy. The dog was encased in solid plaster dressing so he could only move head and tail; the vocal cords were cut, so he could only "moan pitifully." The "experiment" was not successful. Both boy and dog were subjected to a season of severe and needless suffering.

The following was taken from an article in *The New York World*, Feb. 21, 1892.

The eyewitness of the experimentation at the veterinary department of the University of Pennsylvania is a competent judge as well as a person of veracity, and says that he was ushered into a room with windows far above the ground, to debar the curious from looking in.

The door was unlocked to permit him to enter, and locked again when he was within. He supposed there was to be a regular examination of students, but to his surprise found there were to be experiments of a most revolting description.

A horse was before him, tied with a halter. The first pupil was told to drive a seton into the shoulder of the horse, a most painful operation; the second was asked to perform tracheotomy—making an opening into the windpipe—and a third to drive a seton into the hind flank. By this time the horse had been "hobbled," that is, so tied that he could not move, and the next student was told to dissect the various nerves of the foot. NO ANESTHETIC OF ANY DESCRIPTION WAS GIVEN TO THE HORSE, and when the demonstrations were finished and the professor was asked by the visitor what would be done with the animal, he replied: "We leave it here, and if it is alive in the morning we go on with other experiments."

Prof. Zuill the operator was a graduate of Alfort, near Paris; and at this and similar institutions, as many as twelve horses are operated upon each week, and if the horses live to endure them, sixty-four are performed on each

When Prof. Zuill's experimentation was reported (by the well-known veterinary surgeon, Dr. Gadsden,) to the Philadelphia Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, it was found that there was no law that would warrant his arrest.

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